UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT-Oct 22. THE FOST-OFFICE DEFALCATION—EXAMINATION OF ISAAC V. FOWLER ON COMMISSION IN HAVANA, The United States agt, George Law and Gustavus A. Congret.

In pursuance to an order issued by Judge Batt. Me James F. Dwight, ex-Assistant United States Afterney, proceeded to Havana to exceute a commission for the examination of Issae V. Fowler. Mr. Dwight returned on Sanday, and reports that Mr. Fowler had been very ill from yellow fever, and was comulately prostrated. The following are the principal points of the interrogatories, eighteen in number, and very

iengthy:
To the first interrogatory be says: I am forty-two
cears of age; am at present residing in the City of
Havana, in the Island of Cuba; am a lawser by profirst n, and at present am not engaged in any special

To the second interrogatory he says: I was Dep-aty-Postmaster of the United States of America, at the City of New-York, from about May 1, 1853, until May 12, 1860, and acted in that especisy during that

time.

In answer to the fourth interrogatory he says: After my first appointment by Mr. Buchanao, in the apring ob-1857, a bond was given to the United States for the faithful performance or discharge of my duties during the term of that appointment. Such bond was forwarded by me to the Post-Offi e Department: I thick it was forwarded in May, 1857; I believe the penalty was \$50,000; George Law, Oliver Charli k and Gustavus A. Conover executed the said bond as my sureties; I did not execute any other bond to the United States than the one in which Law, Canrick and Conover united as sureties during the term of my first acver united as sureties during the term of my first ap-

ver united as screeties during the term of my first ap-pointment by Mr. Buchanan.

To the fifth interrogatory he mys: I was again ap-pointed by Mr. Buchanan, and confirmed by the Senate of the United States, during the Spring or Summer of 1858, and in September, 1858, another bond for the faithful discharge of my duties as Doputy Postmaster was executed by me to the United States in the penalty of \$75,000, with George Law and Gustavus A. Cono-

er as sureties.

To the sixth interrogatory be says—In September To the sixth interrogatory be says—In September 1858, I saw Gustavus A. C nover, and spike to him in relation to his becoming surery for me upon a new bond to the United States for the faithful discharge of my duties as Deputy Posturaster at the City of New York; my impression is that this conversation, which was the first interview I had with him can the subject, took place at his house, a day or two before the bond was executed; I asked him to be surety on my new bond, with George Law and Oliver Chartock as the other sureties. He assented This application was made by me in consequence of a new bond being required from me after my confirmation by the Senate. This conversation took place a day or two previous to the execution of the bond, at his house I think. In that conversation I spoke of the bond which had been given in 1857 by me, with George Law Oliver Charlock and hunself as someties, and it told him I de tred to give be same sureties on this new bond. I cannot that the precise conversation faily. I asked him to go thate the precise conversation fully. I asked him to go on my bond again as surely, with George Law and Oliver Charlick as the other rure less and se consented to do so. I made an appointment to meet him at his own residence for the purpose of executing the bond. The appointment, I think, was for the evening of the same day, or the next exemple.

ame day, or the next evening.

To the seventh, he says he next spoke to Mr. Con-over on the evening of the 22d of September, 1858, at his residence of Twentieth or Twenty-first street, betweet Fifth and Sixth avenues. I was accompanied by the Hon. Henry Hilton, for the purpose of having the bond executed before him. He atended upon my the bond executed before him. He attended upon my request. I asked him as a favor to me to accompany no to the residences of the gentlemen who were to be my eccurities upon the bond which I had to give to the United States as Deputy Postmaster. At that interview a paper was produced to no. It was designated the bond. It was the usual bond given by Deputy Postmaster to the United States for the faithful performance of their cuties. I have as mined be pater writing attach d to this commission, marked exhibit A and state, that from its general character and contents I believe it to be a copy of no paper or bond then produced. The bond had seals affixed to it. There were four seals at the bottom of the bond. I comot say contively when or where the seals were then produced. The bond had seals affixed to it. There were four seals at the bottom of the bind. I connot say contively when or where the seals were affixed. I do not remember, only my name was then signed to it opposite the first seal. I do not remember when I signed, whether before I went to Mr. Conover's or at his house. Conover then signed and executed the bond, that is, when we were at his house. No name was then written as witness to the execution. Conover signed also the affidavit of justification. There was some conversation between us before Conto rame was then written as white a was to be a first in the research of the convergence also the sifidavito justification. There was some conversation between us before Convergence of the bond. I believe I commenced the convergence by stating that Mr. Bitton had kindly accompanied me for the purpose of having the bond properly executed. There was some further convergence before Convergence as further convergence may previous bond, by Mr. Law, Mr. Convergence on my previous bond, by Mr. Law, Mr. Convergence of the provious bond, by Mr. Law, Mr. Convergence of the convergence o raid we would see Mr. Law and Mr. Charlick, and Judge Hit ton said he would—after the others had executed the bond—fill in the black after he got home. After Mr. Conever executed the bond, citize Judge Hitton or I took the paper—I don's remander which. As eath was administered to Mr. Conever by Judge Hitton. It was the eath of justification. It was substantially read from the form printed on the bond. These was no storing or active, the lane by an execution.

ood between me and Courver, that lick were to execute the bond, when Jurge Hilton was to sign the cer ificate, and whatever ene was necessary, and redeliver the bond to me. In answer to the last and redeliver the bond to me. In answer to the last purp of interrogatory seven, I say I have above struct as fully as I remember all the conversation relative to the bond and is execution by Conover. There was no written agreement between Conover and myself in regard to Law and Charlick executing the bond; all the understanding was that which gross from our outersation, and that was distinctly understood both by me and Mr. Conover as above stated.

To the eighth interregatory, Mr. Fowler a milarly describes his asking Mr. George Law to become surety with Conover and Charlick on his second bond for \$75,000. Mr. Law replied he would become unerty for me with Conover and Charlick if I wished it, and and redeliver the bond to me.

Startilly read from the form printed on the bond. There was no signing or writing them done by any other person beside Conover. The bind was then taken by Mr. Hilton or myself, after being so signed and exe uted by Conover, to the residence of George

sewish Conover and Charlick if I wished it, and saked when and where we should meet. I replied that I would not give them the trouble of coming down town to the City Hall, but that I would get a Judge and call at his residence on that or the following even-To the ninth interrogatory, he says he went to Mr

Law's house after the interview with Conver, re-ferred to in the seventh interrogatory. Heavy Hi ton ferred to in the seventh interrogatory. Heary Hi ton was with me at that interview; the purpose was to have Mir Law execute the bond before him as a Judge. Mr. Law eigeed the bond and the affidavit of justification, and signed the paper or bond. Judge Hilton administered the oath to Mr. Law. I asked Mr. Law if Mr. Charlick was in town; he said he believed be was, as he would be likely to know if Mr. Charlick was out of town. I then said that Charlick's residence was not far off, that Mr. Law could execute the bond then and Judge Hilton and I would go to Mr. Charlick a course and get his signature, and that would complete the bond. Judge Hilton ead to Mr. Law that he the bond. Judge Bitton said to Mr. Law that he would take Mr. Law's acknowledgment then and go with me to Mr. Charu ke shouse, and then fill in the certificates and blacks afterward at his own house. We took the bond and want to Mr. Charlick's house,

We took the bond and went to Mr. Charlick's house, and t en to the house of Judge Hilton. Mr. Fowler goes on to state the same guderstanding between nimed für. Law, that Charlick was to ege the bond.

To the sleventh interregators he says when he called with Judge Hilton at Charlick's house the servant said he was out of town. I saw Judge Hilton sign the end and write mances and dates. It was at his noise a day or two after Law and Charles had executed the bond, and when I called upon him for it.

To the thirteenth interrogatory he says neither George Law nor Gus aves A. Conver authorized me to deliver the bond referred to, or to make any delivery thereof to the United States without its being executed.

thereof to the United States without its being executed by O aver Courlick; nor did either of them ever con-

set to any such delivery.

To the fittenth, he says he called several times at
the house of Oliver Charlick.

To the seventeenth, he says that Mr. Charlick having

To be seventeetth, he says that Mr. Charlick having classifully consented to sign his bond in 1857, he felt justified in assuring Mr. Law and Mr. Conover that he Crarlick wond again sign f r him; that he called several times at Charlick's house, but could not not im, and having received an efficial communication from the department at Washington requesting that his efficial bond should be immediately firwarded, I included it by mail to Washington; I did not think my street-s would ever be called upon as I considered I had property and interests more than easiegh to pay my chingations, and knowing that the bond complied with the requirements of the law, I sent it forward.

Before Judg-Bette.

Le Lee but the bark Kate was seized on suspicion

In July last the bark Kate was seized on suspicion d being a slaver. She remained in custody until the middle of August, when she was bonded. A carge was put on board and the vessel got ready for sea, but shouly afterward she was sgale related by the Surveyor, on suspicion that she was about to pro-

oned on a since voyage.

An application was made to-day by Mr. Charles P. Luke, the An approximation was made to day by our strainer 7. Live, in owner, to have the wassel discharged from arrest on the ground that the been default was unwarranted. Mr. Law cladwed that the reserve was intended for an honest trading Yoyaga. The application was appeared on the ground that the Court had no jurisdiction to try the matter by affine vio. that the proceedings were regarder; and if a warranted, the owner had his remedy against the collecter. The Leither account of Taylor. ollector. The Judge reserved hit decision.

Brebe, Dean & Donohue for motion; Junes L. Rooseveit op-

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE-OCT. 23. Before Commissioner Morket.

THE SLAVER ERIE-FURTHER EXAMINATION. The case of the captain and mates of the slaver Eris was out

timed to day.

Lieut. Duncington, recalled by defence, testified that when the Mohican first made the Erio, be was not on deck and die rot an w which way she was escening the Mohican was stering toward the South, and the Erio seemed to be steering toward the South, and the Erio seemed to be steering toward as she made no attempt to get out of the way.

To the District-Atterney. She could not have got a way if she bed tried, he might have famled her course into the wind, but it would have done no good there was no wind as dwe had steam. The errors-combination of the mate, Win. War.ed, was continued by the District Attorney.

Q. Was your vessel haired by anybody on board the Mohican A. You, I heard it myself, no person answered the first hail.

Q. Who answered the succed hail? A. Caut, Gorden, by the tinned to-day.

hean? A Yes, I heard it mysel; no person answered the first hail

O. Who answered the sacced hail? A. Capt. Gordon, by the wish of this men, answered the hail in English.

Q. What did Capt G. don say? A. He answered the hail; he told where the vessel was from.

Q. And where to? A. No; the question was not saked.

Q. What do you mean by "this man?" A. I mean the man that was in charge of the vessel and tha cargo.

Q. What was his name? A. Mautel.

Q. Poses Catt. Gordon spok Spanish? A. I can't say; I never heard him speak Spanish; I don't know what was done with the ship's papers; Capt. Gordon said nothing to me about it. I can't say whether the ship's papers were on board or no when she let! Havana; as it was not mg business I can't say never heard of their thrown overboard or destroyed; nothing was set shout thet in my bearing that I recollect.

Q. Who kept the log-book! A. I kept it on the voyage out; that is the book | ship Eric's log-book shown]; I presume that is my bandwilling; presume the record of discharging ourse, &c. is my bandwilling; presume the record of discharging ourse, &c. is not started of stores bought in boats; it might have been both sand and stone; did not see it come on board. I presume the coast was both sansy and struy; the ballest was small stones, suitable for hailiest on Saturday we had a visit from the boats of the English steen ers Spiffine and Plate; their boats came up the river; the regrees were on beard after that vist; think they were no?

swere on near after that vis , than they were an open of an Sanday. Angust 6, finished taking in ballast, and that was all ready for sea ; sick men all well except one "—la the were the negroes on heard on that day! A They could be ease the ship was not out of the river; we sailed, I os the ship—the rib or 8th | I blick it was the 8th a there are, entry in the log book after Monday, August 6? Sir not by me; I can't see that there is.

Sir not by me; I can't see that there is.

Gow iong after yon git under way before you were balled Mohican? A. It might have been twouty-four hours. Why did you not were an entry in the los book on the 7th

omean? A. It might have been twenty-four hurs, y did you not make an entry in the log book on the 7th A. Hecame I had no more to do with it. You had down the flat? A. No. Sir: I did not see it ght I was on dock; think it was haded down. on know a man by the name of Seys? A. I don't I have seen a man who answered to that name; don't ther be was Spanish or American; did not trouble myshout him.

be an about him.

Do you know saything about this? [Sook shown.] A.

Sir; it is my book.

G. Do you know saything about this? [Book shown.] 2.A.

Q. I see here, "Thince giorious Washington, thy name shall live!" &c., &c., and as ode to Gee. Jackson; is that yours! A.

Yes, Sir; that is my book; nor own private journal.

Q. There is something there about your belonging to the Urind States of America; is that true! A. No, Sir.

Q. When were the slaves taken on board! A. The evening before the vessel was taken; it must have been the evening of the Urintee the vessel was taken; it must have been the evening of the first they were nil wrought on board that evening in board belonging to the establishment on shore there; there were four or five passengers came on board ther; there were only two passengers went out from Havana; Cagi. John Hill, as he was called, who died, and Antonio, who was the mate after I was true serred from the vessel. who died, and Antonio, who was the mate after I was erred from the vessel. What was the name of the consignor? A It was Banas or ; he came on board and saw the pagroes, and then went

traceferred from the wessel.

Q. What was the name of the contiguoe? A it was Banas or Venas; he come on board and saw the megroes, and then went arbitree egoin, and that is the last is aw of him.

The crow list, giving the names, ages, bight and origin, &c., was shown. The winness, Warren, was put do en as aged 29, a do if the United States. Witness never as we that his before; never saw his name down except on articles.

Q. Did you ever see your name down or ably's articles as of the United States? A I do not know; never wrote it—I mean I rever wrote must bun just my rame, do not know what was paid for passenge by any cf. these so-called passengers.

Q. Did you and Capt. Hall pay anything for your passage? A. There was an arrangement made that as I was superceded, I was end led to three mouth's extra pay, but as I retorated in the vessel, I was end to rever any the same that wanted to force could be paid off, but as rone wanted to stop on the extra letter in the sickly season, they preferred going home in the vessel.

Q. Did you call the crewaft. I preferred coming home without the extra pay to staying on the cenat.

Q. Did to ever copour to you that the vessel might be taken?

A. It did. Capt. Hall and I had convertations about it; I said I would prefer to be taken by an American vessel, as I would be more likely to be taken home, whoreas if we were taken by an Equilatives about its extra near the surface of the control of the control

with Warren about it.

Q. You chard keeping the log when you were discharged?
A. Ne, Sir, I contained to keep it until the cast came on board; he was tich schure! I presone the billast is still on board the left and intuited; the negroes were brought on board in what are colled schuckes; some of which would hold, perhaps, 200; when he command of the ship was transferred to log. Hill, he board the recoiled schuckes; some of which would hold, perhaps, 200; when he command of the ship was transferred to log. Hill, he would cope for do not he failing the part of feething the wessel this ret the wessel was now to bit charge, and he (log). Go, had not him on account of some provisions, and he told him he might go astern if he did not like it.

Capit Hall told the near it was sickly, and ad isod them for

it was sickly, and ad ised them for Copt. Hall told the men it was sickly, and ad deed them for let re we good to sky on board. To the District Attorney—The Isunches that brought the negrees on board were commanded by Africans. The slaves were not manualed when brought on board. Most of them had on a small piece of cit in about their loins; some were singing and taking; they made no reth-abore; some of them were young children; about one-third were young women. We had the American flag, and a fing belonging to the reasel; never saw a British flag on board; when we were everhenced by the British ressely theire with American flag was holsted. When the biobican had fired a gun the American flag was holsted.

C. By whose orders? A. By order of this man, Manuel. He aid, "The steemer has fired a gan; put up the flag," and a spenish saffer took the flag out of the cable and holded it. I leaft amow that Captain Gordon aid the vessel; he made the ramife; is some way, but whether he said it or not I cannot say.

transfer le some way, but whether be sold it or not I cannot say. He transferred it to tapt Hill, the Spaniard.

The Petrical Attorney said there were four sallors at Portland, and it might be necessary to send witnesses there.

Mr. Josephinsen said he had no more evidence to offer in this

case, it the prosecution was closed.

The shidavit of Capt. Gordon, at the United States Consulate in Havana, as to the legality of the voyage of the Eric to the The case was then adjourned until 12 o'clock to morrow. const of Africa, was put in.

COURT OF OVER AND TERMINE -Oct. 22.-Before

TRIAL FOR ARSON IN THE FIRST DEGREE.

At the opening of the Court, Patrick Hennesy, indiced for arron in the first degree, was put on trial. The prosecution allege, that on human place the 25m of March, the provides No. 23 Goark street, where the accused and bis faulty rested, was set tree by the so used. An officer discovered the fire, and by considerable sitiate it was extinguished. Subsequently it was accertained that various contrivances had been placed in the building with a view of setting fite to it. One of these was a soda-water box which was nided with shavings, and a relief or deser upright in the box near which was placed a constity of indammatic automat. The theory of the prosecution is that the defendant we fire to the premises it solation \$600 insures or the premises being insured for that amount in the National Fire Insurance Company in Wait afters.

The case occurs of the entire day. The defects will be continued on Wednesday morning.

Ex-Judge Comman appeared for the defendant. TRIAL FOR ARSON IN THE PIRST DEGREE.

SUPREME COURT-CIRCUIT.-OUT 23.-Refere Justice

SUPREME COURT-CIRCUIT.—OUT 23.—Refore Justice ALLEN.

THE CLARENDOS HOTEL DISPUTE.
Stephen J. Austin against Ganat Kerner and John Birch. This was the suit for damages sortained by reason of an assent that bates committed on p annith by defendants. The evidence for the defence was proceeded with. According to the testimony it appeared that the plainth was a boarder at the hotes maying \$\pmu\$ to \$25 per week. One day, while at duner, he called for a bottle of claret wine. After finishing half of it, he can't book, exping it was not good. The wine was obarged in the bill for that week, which was unpair. At the send of the second week the bill for two weeks was presented, with the charge for wine included. The plaintiff reluced to pry the bill moless that charge was dedected. The defendants agreed to deduct the clare on condition that the plaintiff should leave the hotel in mediately. It being late is the evening plaintiff stated that he was man set o sense. The decendant face to do mint he could say that visit and have his breakfest the next morning gratification in the late of the country but is at he must then quit the hotel, and in botsterous de alle but the next day came up to the hotel, and in botsterous the presume was justed, but without any num-cowary violence, the presumer was justed, that without any num-cowary violence, the presumer was perfected, but without any num-cowary violence. The case was sun read up or Jusque Writing for plaintiff, bod. the prisoner was jected, but without any non-cessary visioner. The case was sun med up ex Juage Whiting for plaintif, and I. W. Gerard for defendant. The Judge charged the Jury, was all bring in a scated verticit on Wednesday norming.

CHARDERS.—Refore Juages LEGNARD.

Wm. H. Les agt. John M. Mott.—Settled.

SUPERIOR COURT-SPROIAL TERM-Oct. 23.-Sefore Ju-

tice Bosworth.

BECISIONS.

Francis C. Tread well sgt. Knasell Stebbins.—An allowance of five per cent on the verdict, or \$214 32 is hereby allowed to the ptiminf, under section 300 of the Code.

James J. Howis d agt. Herry J. Raymond.—Costs adjusted on appeal at \$25.

Re hert B. By as agt. John Ogden Smith.—Order of referee to be settled on two days' notice to defendant's attorney.

TRIAL TERMS—Before Justice Bosworth.

John W. Fowler, administrator of Simon V. Peahody agt the Atlantic More el Lourance Co.—This was an action.

John W. Fowler, administrator of Simon V. Peahody, at the Atantic Motrel Insurance Co.—This was an action to compel the payment of a patiny of insurance on the ship Enthertocker taken out by Stantin & Thompson, as agents of Enthertocker taken out by Stantin & Thompson, as agents of Er. Peabory, who was part owner of the easiel. The default of Peabory, who was part owner of the easiel. The default of the stanting of the Court would decide to whom. The Judge directed a vertical for the plaintil, subject to the opidion of the Court at France for Education of the Court at France of Palantili, Townsend Stanting of the Stanting of the Court at France of the Stanting of the Stanting of the Court at France of the Stanting of the Sta

ranges founded spars has of profits, and, after taking other trees, repaired the plaintiff's decrees at streets. Plarespont of packatiff excepts to the report, hadding that the winner profit profits the trees of the winner was not bound to shower it is question, and that the Reference of in deciding otherwise, as also to the punishment functors by him.

From this order the defendants appealed to the General Term and in an embersus opicion by Jactics Haffman, the Court field that Hurnest was bound to answorth question. That the witheress was not pricitized in withfolian his serret, since he a tuplit to establish his damages predicated upon allows f profits which upon his own showing could only be get at by estimating his cost of the materials. First the practice in such cases we to at a cut the testimony of the witness, and not the alian for damages. But upon a certificate of the Referres, the Court would in some cases jumish by standament for contempt. The order at Special Term was modified by offering so much of it as silowed the exception to the mode of punishment for contempt. The order at Special Term was modified by offering so much of it as silowed the exception to the mode of punishment for a stempt, and reversing it in all other respects, without notes to either party.

John Sherwood, for plaintiff. E. W. Dodge, for defendants.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS-Oct 22.-Before Justices COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS—Our 22.—Before Justices Keller, Quaethersons and Strains.

Court was opened to-day with a large calendar but the budness was speedly distratched, and an adjournment was lad-catly in the afternoon. The charges consisted for the most part of assent and lastery, petre largesy, and misdemannors. A good beginning semestimes makes a had sending and such was the result of affairs to-day. Solomon Ach was the first prisoner as raigned, on charge of petty largeny. Several witnesses were examined, but the evidence being considered insufficient, Solomon was secutified by the Court and, accor peacled by his friends, went his way residefies.

con was acquirted by the Court and, accor passed by as resons, rent his way rejoicing.

John Anderson, my Joe John, for an essait and battery, was condemned to durance vie in ve Tombs for ten days.

Gollelb Bloomer, a bloomer in name but rot by nature, for a ke offerse, was sent to the Island to dig out stone in the quarry risk months.

Goleth Bloover, a bloomer in name but rot by nature, for a fike offerse, was sent to the Island to dig out stone in the quarry for six months.

William Hell, a Union man, for making too feee use of his fists, was sent to the City Prison for thirty days.

Mary Clarke, petty larceny, 2 months in the Penitentiary; John Dickson, assault and battery, 32 days in the City Prison; Anna Deegan, Indecent exposure, 3 menths in the Penitentiary; John Hart, potty larceny, 4 months in the Penitentiary; John Hart, potty larceny, 4 months in the Penitentiary; John Hart, potty larceny, 2 months in the Penitentiary; John Hart, potty larceny, 2 months in the Penitentiary; John Kinney, assault and battery, togenent suspended; Ellen Mathews, petty larceny, 2 months in the Penitentiary; Joseph McVerlane, petty larceny, 3 months in the Penitentiary; Joseph McVerlane, petty larceny, 3 months in the Penitentiary; John H. Russell, petty larceny, anonths in the Penitentiary; John H. Russell, petty larceny, 2 months in the Penitentiary; John H. Russell, petty larceny, 2 months in the Penitentiary; John H. Russell, petty larceny, 2 months in the Penitentiary; John H. Russell, petty larceny, 2 months in the Penitentiary; John H. Russell, petty larceny, 2 days City Prison; Frayels Smith assault and battery, 6 menths in the Penitentiary; Thomas Welsh misdemensor indoment suspended; Julius Derrick, petty larceny, 30 days City Prison; Frayels, petty larceny, 30 days City Prison; Frayels, betty larceny, 30 days City Prison; Frayels, betty larceny, 30 days City Prison; Frayels, betty larceny, 30 days in the Temba. Patrick Reilly, Thomas Powley, John McCormick, and Ann Tuner, for assault and battery, were fined \$10 each which they forked over to Mr. Johnston, the Clerk, and were allowed to depart, with the injunction. Go and sia no more.

Mary Ann McDerment was convicted of stealing some triffing articles. She had no friends and no antecedents and se the Court thoughts three-menths' spourn on the Island would im prove her morals they sent ber thit

About a dozen prisoners were discharged, the evidence being multiplent for conviction, and the Court adjourned.

COURT CALENDAR—TRIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part I.— Over and Terminer. Part II.—Nos 588, 570, 1323, 1624, 1923, 1630, 1632, 1886, 1689, 1642, 1392 1504, 1648, 170, 237.

SUPPEME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 85, 124, 134, 126, 115, 90, 91, 175, 128, 129, 130, 141, 132, 134, 135, 126, 137, 136, 137, 106, 117.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Part I.—Nos. 2224, 722, 764, 586, 581, 013, 895, 997, 810, 641, 901, 937, 684, 6272, 867, 636, 631, 818, 694, 991, 993, 995, 830, 632, 834.

BROOKLYN COMMON COUNCIL .- The Board met on Menday evening the President in the chast.

The assessment levied upon property benefited by building the Hamilton-avenue bridge was continued, notwithstanding the assertion by Ald. Van Brust that it affected property-owners

section by Ald. Van Brust that it above, positional megually.

The rules were suspended for the purpose of introducing a resulting to the failure of the Brook magnally.

The rules were suspended for the purpose of introducing a preamble and resolution, in relation to the failure of the Brooklyn City Railread Company to complex with a resolution of the Common Council directing them to allow the Brooklyn and Jamsica Railread Company to run oars on their tracks in Furmer street. The Street Compositioner is authorized to remove the track if within five days, the City Railread Company does not tender to the Central Railread Company and agreement is wilding which shall vost in the said Scattral Company the right to use in common the said railread Company and agreement is wilding which shall vost in the said Scattral Company the right to use in common the said railread to purpose the statute, or by the railority of the Railread Committee. In case the City Company refuse to enter into such agreement, then the Central Company to be authorized to lay down a double track through Furman street from Atlantic street to Fall on Ferry.

Mr. Dayton offered as a substitute a preamble and resolutions that ceither the Brookly of Central and Jamsick Railroad Co., nor the City Railroad Co., have compiled with the provisions of the resolutions of the Common Council, and a resolutions of the resolutions of the Common Council, and a resolutions for the resolutions of the Common Council, and a resolution for the school of the Common Council, and a stoke the feirest plan for the solution of the Common Council, and as the Companies come in on an equal forting, and ask the Board for such grants as they nev see fit to councid.

Mr. Van Brunt moved that a Special Committee of five be apprehiced to the council control of the Common Council and a resolution of the Common Council, and as the Board for such grants as they nev see fit to council.

est pan lot the public was to let those Companies come in on an equal footing, and ask the Board for such grants as they now see fit to comede. Mr. Van Brunt moved that a Special Committee of five he appointed to ascertic if an axicable strangement could be effected between the Companies by which the law proceeding now pending could be suspended and the carr be run upon Furman street for the public accommendation.

This resolution was adopted by 10 yeas to 2 navs, and the following Committee was appointed: Meser, Van Brunt, T. Green, Frenks, D. Green, and Cachow.

The question of appointing an Engineer for the steven apparatus in the basement of the City Hall coming up a communication recommending 'one Felix McCluskey' for that past on a cuttof his having so successfully run various political machines in Brooklyn and Washington "and never killed an animal," was duly presented and read, but by permission was withdrawn. The appointment was asked for on the ground of numerous political favors "done the members of the Board," by the signers of the application.

the application.

A large number of pelitions were presented, and several bills An invitation to review the Fire Deputment of the Eastern District on Monday next, the 29th inst., was received and ac-cepted.

FIRE AT STATEN ISLAND -A fire broke out yesterday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, at Vanderbilt's Lauding, in the candle factory of O. R. Mencel, which, with the adjoining buildings, McCarty's coach manufactory, Rebinson & Mulford's carpenter abop, together with several small dwellings and onthouses, was entirely destroyed. The candle factory was owned by Mathew Carroll, and occupied as above by Mr. Mentei, who was formerly a partner at the same place of the world-renowned Gen. Garibaldi. Mr. Carroll's loss in about \$3,000; insured \$2,000.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIA-TION .- The regular monthly meeting of this Association was held on Monday evening, at its rooms Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, Vice-President P. Harwood Vernon, eeq., in the chair. The meeting was opened with a member of the Association, now on his way to England, for items of information relative to the average members. England, for items of information relative to the work England, for items of information relative to the working of the Associations there—the various Committees reported by their Chairmen. The Association listened to an Essay by the Rev. C. C. Gors, which was previously advertised. Mescra. Abel Essay, Anatien Abbott, and Dr. M. E. Winchell, subsequently discussed the Essay. A number of new members were elected. The intermission for social intercoarse was had, and the meeting adjourned with religious exercises.

A MYSTERY AT SEA. - The following letter concerning the probable loss of the American ship Oliver Put-

usm appears in The Boston Post:

"Consulate of the United States at {

"Mauritius, S-pt. 5, 1860. }

"Sir: I beg to communicate, for publication, the

following statement:
"Gn the 15th day of August last there arrived at Gn the 15th day of August tast there arrived at this Corsulate, from the Island of Bourbou or Reunion, seven men, viz: Ch ries O'Neil, Thomas Dounelly, Benjamin E. Ropes, William Hughes, John B. Jen-kins, James Healy, and William Robinson, who stated kins, James Heary, and Whitsan William that they were a person of the crew of the American ship Oliver Primam, of Newburyport, Ami Smith, master, grandoned at sea in a sinking condition, on the 26th day of July last past, in the longitude of 45 55 cast, and latitude of 38 2 south. That they had been ordered into a best for the purchase when the particular contents are to the purchase to the purchase the property of the purchase th they had been ordered into a boat for the pur-pose of taking some effects, instruments &c., to the long boat towing severn of the ship; then to return to the ship and all nands to be divided between the two the ship and all nands to be divided between the two begis and leave in company. On casting off from the ship to carry this plan into effect, these men in their host became separated from the ship, and owing to the high sen could not reach her sgala for nearly twelve hours, when the sea having gone down somewhat, they passed alongside of her and hailed her, and signalled with lanterns, but got no reply. The ship appeared deserted, and the long boat which they had left towing astern was sone. They therefore bore away for the

described, and the long boat which they had left towing aftern was gone. They therefore bore away for the coast of Madagascar, and after five days were picked up by the French brig Celina, and taken to the Island of Bourbon.

"No tidings of the captain, officers and remaining crew is ave as yet reached me.

"I have recorded the statement of the men in detail, a copy of which can be furnished to any person interested.

erceted.
"I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,
"GEO. H. FAIRFIELD, U. S. Consul.

The Israelitish journal. The Aurora, announces that a class in the Jewish religion has been founded at the Gymnasium of Simpheropol, through the efforts of Mr. Smolenski, Director of the schools in the Government of the Taurida, and with the concurrence of Mr. Fronstein, member of the Jewish Commission of the schools at Simpheropol.

DUKL IN MISSOURI.-Isaiah J. Porter, eeq., was addressing a political meeting at Nodoway, Mo., on the 11th inst., when Col. Harian called him a liar. The consequence was a duel next day, when both the combatents were severely wounded, although not fatally, as was feared at first. RECKLESS DEIVISO. - Michael Doffy and Michael Beyand, carnets, were yesterday head this each by distinct bleess for reckless diving. They were arrested by Officer Bestry of the Eleventh Word. CITY ITEMS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. - Carl Formes opens the seas n at this catablishment to night, in his great role of Bertrame in the opera of "Robert le Diable." This is tis first appearance in this city since his return from Eu-10ps Mms. Ines Fabbri appears, for the first time, as Alice. Sig Stigelli also makes his first appearance to this opera as Robert.

BULL'S HEAD .- New-York Cattle Market, Tuesday, Oct. 23 .- The market opened this morning with nearly 1,100 head of bullocks, which were, on the average, of much better quality than those of last week; yet they are selling at decidedly lower rates. In fact, it is about the dullest opening day of any week for many months, and fewer bullocks were sold in the forenoon than upon any forenoon that we can recollect; and, of course, in such an extremely dull market, the estimation of weights is always in favor of the buyer. The nominal prices have ranged from 6 to 9 cents a pound for the net weight of meat, the seller sinking offal. It is true that some of our first-class retail butchers, who always look for extra quality, may have paid 94 cents; but not one-tenth as many bullocks have sold at that to-day, as were disposed of last Taesday, and doubtless some butchers have got just as good bullocks at 9 cents as any in the yards. Some of the brokers declare that they cannot sell their best bullocks at 9 cents net, and get an estimate of weight within one-fourth to half a owt, of what the animals will actually weigh. Some who hoped that the business would improve toward night now give up and are trying to get off all that they can induce buyers to take at anything like reasonable offers, as they fear the prospect of to-morrow. It is certain that a large number will be left over, including a fair share of good quality, and that if some droves that have been detained by high water on the Erie road, should come in, the owners will meet the hardest market of the season.

A NEW MISSIONARY TO THE ROWDY CLASSES .- The great question, we are told in all the religious papers, for the masses, is, "How shall the Gospel be preached to them?" But when a plain rough man, without cassock or bands, attempts in a stammering way but with heart full, to preach "Temperance and Rightcousness" to his old comrades in sin, there are very

few found to held him up.

Three years ago, when the religious revival swept over this city, and so many young men of vicious habits and wild lives turned a short corner, and began new courses, it was a common sneer or objection, that time would seen show the hellowness of the excitement, and these reformed sinners would be found at their old ways again. Thus far, time has only proved that the best of all reformations is that brought about by the power of Christian truth, and the men from our lowest classes, who began new lives in the Rovival, give rights of holding out as long as any class of con-

Among the most marked instances of change at that time was that of a notorious ruffian and prize fighterbadly known in Police-Courts and porter-houses as 'Awful Gardner," or Orville Gardner. If ever the supernatural power of Christianity is manifested, it was in the rene - al and entire reformation of that mau. His vices and offences are so well known in this community, that it is bardly worth while to speak of them, but of his subsequent career probably much less is known. It appears that he was quietly settled in business, doing well, in a neighboring town, when a com-mittee of gentlemen applied to him, and induced him, to take part in a new Temperance movement for the most abandoned quarter of New-York-the Fourth Ward. They had opened a Coffse and Reading Room for workingmen in that district, and both they and he felt that he was a providentially-called missionary to just the class for whem the room was designed. Every one knows how difficult it was for a refined and educated man ever to approach "the roughs" of our city. The preachers and missionaries are generally entirely unfit, by education and habits, for doing any good to the class. The churches are too respectable for them, even if they cared to go. Then, these men are shrewd, and when they hear a gentle, amisble individual in pice black clothes, who has floated easily as a cork down a stream of good fortune, talk of the obligation of resisting temptation and of the beauty of heliness, they are very spt to my or feel, "What do you know, Mr. Theologism, of temptation, and poverty, and circametances exceping to evil like a torrent, and of passions that rage like temperts. It's all very well for you, with your band-box ways, 'to be good;' but what of me, who have had a legion of devils after me

ever since I was born ?" But here was a man, with the dirt of the foulest vices on him, who has known poverty, and sin, and as these men count success, succeeded in his devilish career, and yet could leave all this and break from his habits and choose a small, honest income instead of large gains, and first devote himself to the good of such

ne he was himself. When he arese and told them of the pleasure of being a free man from the tyranny of drankenness and lust, and when, with stammering tongue he spoke to them of that mysterious and heavenly power which alone had telped him to break loose from his passions—even the power of Christ—how could they help hearing? How could they help believing? and showing what but Divice power could save that man.

The result justified the action of the Committee in putting Mr. Gardner into his present position. He has become an apostla of temperance and righteousness to the vicious of that whole quarter. We doubt whether all the Temperance Societies and many of the Missions of New-York have done so much substantial good the

last year as this man and his reading-room. The room (which is at No. 28 New Bowery) is free and being fornished with pictures and newspapers and a library, numbers of men come in to get a cup of coffee, or smoke a cigar, and read. It has become, too, a kind of central point for all dissipated or ran-down men who went to reform. The Committee, finding in the beginning that Mr Gardner, with the generosity of hie class, was giving away all his own elettes to these poor creatures appealed to the public, and se-

cured means to help them.

We learn that from 900 to 1,000 mea, during the last fifteen mouths, have been started in sober babits and provided with honest employment through the agency of this institution, and many a sorrowing family of heart-broken wife has been gladdened, by the return of brother or husband or son to a sober life. Numbers of there abandened men have also begun on a new life of religious service, and seem truly regenerated. The p-culiar religious views of Mr. Garaner (Method sm) fit him, without doubt, for this work smang the

And yet, with all that is being done by this simple plan and this earnest-minded man, there is not at all a sufficient support for the enterprise. Not being an ecclesinatical mission, the churches do not support it; and the public are not sufficiently awars of its existence to give it much assistance.

We understand that Gardee 's whole salary is only

\$500 per annum, and yet that it is difficult to raise even that. It may strike New-Yorkers as something new to hear that this man has refused an offer of \$5,000 per annum, for the sake of doing good here among his old brethren in iniquity.

The other expenses of the room are slight, being some \$350 for rent, and \$200 for fuel and gas. On the Committee are well-known and responsible names to insure the right appropriation of the funds. We copy from their circular-though they are not cognizant of this notice-the names of M. T. Hewit, No. 40 Walker street; J. F. Meilis, No. 185 Broadway; C L Brace, No. 11 Clinton Hall; T. H. Appleton; G. L. Schnyler; and others. It seems to us that an enterprise so practical and

theroughly Caristian and humane as this, ought to receive an abounding support. Why should not such Fren as "O ville Gardner," and each rooms as the "Fourth Ward Reading Boom," be the new missionsties and missions so much talked of as necessary for

the people? When such men appear in what seems a
Providential mission, why should not our religious and
benevolent community back them up? If the Gospal
ever is to reach the rowdies and drunkards and ruffians
of New-York, it must probably be through just such
on Neil By ant. of New-York, it must probably be through just such redeemed men of the class as Gardner. We hope our citizens will visit the Room, which we repeat is near Chatham-square, No. 28 New-Bowery, and see for themselves what is being done.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE .- The Rutgers Female Institute having been removed from the Seventh Ward at d located on Fifth avenue, between Forty-first and Forty second streets exercises appropriate to the opening of the new edifice will take place this evening at 8 o'clock. The Institute buildings will be open for inspection to-day, from 3 o'clock p. m., and the Trustees invite their patrons, former graduates, and stockholders, to be present on the occasion. We learn from a responsible authority that the house

on the corner of Broadway and Spring street, where the latest misfortune of Mrs. Menken occurred, is occupied by a highly respectable lady, who would not knowingly let her rooms to any but respectable persons.

REST OF STALLS IN TOMPKINS MARKET .- The

umber of feet front, and the rent per day of the stalls

in Tempkins Market, are as follows: The two rows on the gang way next to the Third avenue, which are divored to butchers' meat, comprise 28 stails, 8 of which have a front of 12 feet each, 8 a front of 111 feet, and 12 a front of 9 feet-these rent for 25c, per day each. The two rows on the center gangway are devoted to vegetables, poultry, butter, and cheese, and comprise 17 stalls, of which I (No. 35), has a front of 14j feet, at 30c.; 8 (Nos. 31 to 39 inclusive, 41. 42, and 44), 134 feet front, at 25c.; 2 (Nos. 29 and 30), 114 feet front, at 18c ; 2 (Nos. 43 and 45), 101 feet front, at 18c.; I (No. 37), 91 feet front, at 18c; I (No. 40), 9 feet front, at 18c.; I (No. 36), 8 feet front, at 16c.; 1 (No. 38), 7 feet front, at 10c. A row of 16 stands runs between the two gangways nearest Hall place, which have the advantage of a front on each side; they are for the sals of vegetables; of these, 13 have 9 fest front, 2 have 8 feet, and I has 7 feet; 3 (Nos. 53, 57, and 59), rent at 18e.; 7 (Nov. 47, 51, 63, 65, 69, 71, 75), at 16a.; 3 (Nos. 49, 67, and 73), at 15c.; 1 (No. 55), at 14c.; 1 (No. 61), at 10c. The row on the west side of the gangway, between the center gangway and Hall-place gangway comprises 17 stalls, of which 9 have 9 feet front, and the remainder 81 feet; 3 (Nos. 54, 58 and 69), rent at 18e.; 5 (Noz. 52, 64, 66, 70, and 72), at 16e.; 1 (No. 68), at 15c.; 7 (Nos. 46, 48, 50, 56, 74, 76, and 78), at 14c.; I'(No. 62), at 10c. The row on Hall place has 16 stal's, for the sale of vegetables; of these 2 have 12 feet front, 7 have 9 feet, and 7 have 84 fest; 2 (Nos. 85 and 86), rent at 25c.; 11 (Nov. 77, 81 82, 84, and 87 to 93 inclusive), at 20c.; 3 (Nos. 79, 80, and 83), at 18c. The total rent for the 28 stalls on the Third avenue gangway is \$7 per day; of the 17 on the middle gangway, \$3 84; of the 32 on the next gangway east of the central one, \$1 92; of the 16 on the eastern side of the market, \$3 24. Total per day for the 93 stalls, \$19; per week, \$114; per year, of 52 weeks, \$5,928. The rents for the 28 meat stalls are collected weekly;

These who hire the stalls, if they are required to pay no other charges, certainly ought to make a good thing out of it. Probably the poorest attic could not be hirest in the vicinity of Tompkins market at a lower rate than that fixed for choice meat stalls in the best located and most commodious market in the city. Why, ragged old women sometimes pay more rent for their apple stands on the sidewalks than do the sleek butchers for their stalls in the magnificent Tompkins Market. In Fulton Market no peddlers can walk over the South street sidewalk, with his wares slung before him, for less than 124 cents a day. It does look as though somebody was making a "big thing" out of Tompkins Market.

THE WORTH MONUMENT.—This monument is at last completed. An important alteration has been made in one of the inscriptions, in the substitution of " Fort George" for "Buena Vista." Gen. Worth took no part in the latter battle, while at the former he distinguished himself for his bravery.

REOPENING VAULTS .- In direct contravention of the i y ordinance which forbids interments in any comstery below Forty-second street, the Board of Aldermen at their last meeting gave permission to the pastor of St. Stephen's Catholic Church to reopen the vaults of that edifice for the interment of bodies.

THE GAME OF BULLIARDS .- Mr. Doesticks thus decribes, in The Sunday Mercury, the game of billiards as played by M. Berger:
"I need herdly tell you that the game of billiards

consists in punching ivory balls about on a big table, covered with green cloth, that looks like half an arre meadow-land, with an Inits rubber fence roo of mesdow-land, with an Inits rubber fance round it, that the balls are punched with long wooden ramond, with wax on the end to save the wood, and leather put to wood to save the wood, and leather put to wood the wood to keep the with wax on the end to save the wood, and leather put on to save the wax, and chalk put on to keep the leather from wearing out. You take your ramrod and rub some chalk on the little end; then you loan over the table; then you squint; then you lift up your leg; then you fidele slittle oo your left hand with your ramrod; then you punch your ball; if your ball runs against the other man's ball; you've done a big thing, and you poke up a lot of buttons that are strang on a wire. This is all there is of the game of blinards. Anyhody can punch billiards—I can, and maybe you could. "Well, Berger has come, the great French punch-

"Well, Berger has come, the great French planes, and of course I've been to see him planch a few billiarcs with Phelan. Phelan is a preity fair punchar himself, but he can't punch so fast as Berger—in fact. B. has to give P. a handred buttons or so in every pame. I've often played with Phelan myself, but he sliways beaus net, he has a private understanding with the man that pekes the buttons—when Phelan puncher. the man that pokes the buttons—when Phetan punches the balls, the man pokes buttons; when I cannot this balls very button will the man poke. So Phetan goes out; but noy gome is a little the best—in fact, I we challenged Phelan to play me a thousand buttons for a lot of money, and I we offered to keep the game myself, so as to be sure all is fair. Phelan's consultacy with the men who poke the buttons is a disgraceful thing; it discourages young men, and makes them thick they can't punch billiards as well as Poetan can. I'm bound to break it up. But Berger has out-generaled Phelan. Berger has bought over all Phelan a button-poker—mays em more money than Phelan did ation-pokers-pays 'em more money than Phelan did

-and now they give Berger all the Cattons.

"Hal ha! Big thing on Michael!

"Well, on Friday, Berger was going to do some unching, and there was I in the midet. Burger is a stream; the top of his head is as bald as a goose-egg, and he has goose stemach like a three foot celestant it. I have been a shared just like a billiard ball, and nd be has gote a stemach like a three foot celestiat to be in fact, he is shaped just like a billiard ball, and tight be used for one, if you'd take his boots off and a his beels to the back of his reck—only I don't want in to care a con well. him to serom on me!
"He brought all his own tools with him from

France—a table that isn't so long by a few test as Phelan generally makes his—a lot of balls and ramrods, and everything. Ho m was full, all anxious to see Frenchman punch; and the Frenchman punched, d pretty good panebing it was, hop all over the table, and generally had three in the sir at once. Neil Bryant was these, and Neil is a pretty good judge of bibliard-punching. I did my favoruse and with great success, jumped my ball off the table, caromed on Neil Bryant, and holed it in a spit-

Phelan said it was a tig thing, so did Neil. Berger rolled himself round to the corner of the table, chalked his remred, and executed a fancy lick; he made his ball run the estimes round das table, on the edge of the custion, leap off at a sharp-angle, carom on Neil Bryant, come back to the table, take eighteen cushious, and

castion, leap off at a sharp-ringle, carem on Neil Bryan', come back to the table, take eighteen cushious, and stop exactly on the center apot.

'Phelan had a try. Fo did one of the simple shots that I taught him—the one when the one-ball takes twen y-one custions, knocks the hate off three Dutchmen in the corner, comes back, and stops inside the string. Berger didn't think much of that; so be took off his cost, rolled up his sleaves, and put in a tremenden lick; the ball his Phelan on the middle west-button, caromed on Neil Bryant, came back to the table and took four cushious, want out of the window, gave a stage-driver a black eye, came back and took a chahlon, caromed on Neil Bryant, took two outhious, want twice-round the block took a cushion, went out through another window, and came in through the stylight, took four cushions, and caromed on Neil Bryant, and all in four minutes, without stepping for legal a craswesting a briar.

souther awenting a bair.

"All hands were occupied for forty minutes in reving Phelan, who had fainted from eavy.

"Berger then made his grand shet—he put such a

on Nell B yant.

"Th's concluded the show, as I supposed, but as I go to the corner of Breadway and Broome street, I coght eight of Neil Bryant rusting round the corner, closely tursued by two billard-balls, from which I suppose Berg r must have done another fancy shot or two after I left.

"But Phelan's conspiracy with the billiard-markers will over the country is outrageous. He has every one

all over the country is outrageous. He has every one of them so far under his control that there isn't a place in the United States where, when I play billiards with Michael Phelan, the marker doesn't count more for him han for me.'

POLICE COMMISSIONERS .- At the meeting of this Board yesterday, Detectives Keefe and Poole were permitted, by resolution, to receive a reward of \$30 for detective services. Seventeen trials were reported, the aggregate fines amounting to twenty five days' pay. The charges were disorderly conduct, neglect of duty, and violation of the rules and regulations. Four cases were dismissed. H. M. Smith, while on duty, felt thirety and entered a saloon to obtain a drink. For the violation of the rules and regulations he was reported, tried and dismissed from the department.

WORK AT THE NATURALIZATION OFFICES. -It is stated that on Monday, at the Naturalization office on the first floor of the City Hall, 720 naturalization papers were taken out, the clerks working from 9 o'clock in the moraing till after 7 o'clock at night. There was apparently the same activity yesterday. Adding to this number those who go to the office in an upper room, probably not less than 1,000 sovereigns are made daily at the City Hall.

THE DIOCESAN CONVENTION.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Sir: The following private note from a clerical mem ber of the late Episcopal Convention in this city, seems to me worthy of coming before the public as an evidence that all of that Convention are not persuaded of the expediency of silence upon so grave a subject as

Piracy. He says:

"The world moves, as you say, and Church has to move with it, sooner or later, in spite of votes, and resolutions, fanatical conservatism, and rabid red tape; yot, when I remember the reception which Mr. Jay's resolution met, in a Convention called Christian, I aimost despair of the "Church." If they dare not condemn the African slave-trade, how long before they will take hold of other reforms or questions that affect the well are of makind. They seem hours upon eases and rubries. fare of mankind. They spend hours upon eanous and rabries, corremonies and vestments, but have no time nor inclination for weightier matters like Justice, Humanity, and Charity. These they strain at mats and swallow enormous camels.

"Eight huncred of our fellow-creatures are stolen to be carried off to be sold into Slavery, and priest and Levite pass by on

the other side. Cain's question is asked by the Church.
"The attempt to gag Mr. Jay excited my indignation. If he had introduced resolutions to censure God croulogize the devil, I would not have voted to choke him down in so mean and cow-

I would not have roted to call a said; a manner.

"Well, we must learn to wait. Time works great changes.

The day will come, and that speedily, when the name of John
Jay will be remembered with admiration for his persevering adher-noe to the right on this very question.

Pardon my warmth.
A few more Church Conventions will drive me off to the ranks of Parker and Garrison, and that sort of Infidels.
The beset and most wicked infidelity is that which denies the brotherhood of man, for that involves a denial of the father

A CARD. To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Sin: Would you grant a sufferer by the great fire which broke out yesterday morning, at 3 o'clock, at No. 605 Sixth avenue, to thank publicly, through the medium of your valuable paper, one R. Martin. This noble and true-bearted man, a poor peddler, who was temporarily hoarding with me, secrificed all his goods, just purchased previous of his leaving for the country, and saved two of my children. Thus, by obeying the impulses of humanity, he lost all he possessed. May our Father in heaven reward him for this noble deed, is the deepes proper of a thankful father. Yours, very humbly, New York Oct. 23, 1860. PETER COHEN.

THE WILSON TESTIMONIAL -Continued subscrip-

REAL ESTATE - Mesers Bleecker, Son & Co. cominted yesterdey the sale of the balance of the Bradhurst property, adjourned from October 16. The lots were sold at the

Sicts on a sect Breakrock hill Road b 1460 & 147-4a eb. 75
Sicts on a s. 145th st., about 350 ft. west 5th av., soch. 24
Sicts on a s. 145th st., about 350 ft. west 5th av., soch. 34
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Lots on a s. 145th st., about 455 ft. west 5th av., soch. 45
Lots on a s. 145th st., about 350 ft. west 5th av., soch. 45
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Lots on a s. 145th st., about 350 ft. west 5th av., soch. 36
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[Advertisement.]

BRITISH CONSULATE.
NEW-YORK, Oct 15, 1998. Messrs. J. Guanny & Son—
Gentleman:
H. R. H. the Prince of Walsa having been unable to visit your
Gallery on Saforday, has directed use to say to you that if you
will go on to Boston, be will six to you for his Photograph.
Yours truly.
E. M. Augunald.

H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES AND SCITE

GURNEY'S GALLERY, NO. 707 PROADWAY.
By Royal desirs, Means, GURNEY & Son left for Boston last By Reyal desire, Messas Gunnar & Son left for Sorton detriesday for the purpose of making Photographs of the Pr of Wales and Suite. After having taken several negatives of Prince and royal party during their stay at the Revere Ho they have just returned with the pictures, pronounced as sali-tory by the Prince that his Royal Highers gave orders for ward of a the sand copies, to be sent direct to Booking Palsce. ward of a the sand copies, to be sent days. In the mean
The pictures will be on exhibition in a few days. In the mean
time, the public can examine the Autorraphs of the royal party
on the Visitors' Regreter at the Gallery, to wit:
ALBERT EDWARD,

NEWGASTIN,
ST. GERMANS,
ROBERT BRUCE,
TERDALE,
G. N. GRAT,
HENRY W ACKLAND,
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